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Hudson Ter-Centenary Joint Committee

Appointed by
The Governor of the State of New York and
The Mayor of the City of New York



President
HON. STEWART L. WOOLFORD

Vice-Presidents

HON. ROBERT P. ROOSEVELT
ANDREW CARNEGIE
BRIG.-GEN. F. D. GRANT, U.S.A.
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J. P. MORGAN & Co.
23 Wall Street, New York

Secretary
HENRY W. SACKETT
Tribune Building, New York

Assistant Secretary
EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL
Tribune Building, New York



Permanently Organized, December 5, 1905

Minutes of Jan. 24, Jan. 26 and Feb. 7, 1906

Executive Committee

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, <i>Chairman</i>	18 Wall Street, New York
Hon. Frank S. Black.....	Troy, New York
James M. Beck.....	44 Wall Street, New York
Hon. J. Rider Cady.....	Hudson, New York
Henry W. Cannon.....	10 Wall Street, New York
Andrew Carnegie.....	2 East 91st Street, New York
Hon. Joseph H. Choate.....	60 Wall Street, New York
William J. Curtis.....	49 Wall Street, New York
Hon. J. Sloat Fassett.....	Elmira, New York
Theodore Fitch.....	120 Broadway, New York
Frederick de Peyster Foster.....	18 Wall Street, New York
Thomas Powell Fowler.....	56 Beaver Street, New York
Hon. Chas. S. Francis.....	Troy, New York
Hon. William W. Goodrich.....	49 Wall Street, New York
Brig.-Gen. Fredk. D. Grant, U. S. A.....	Governor's Island, New York
Edward Hagaman Hall.....	Tribune Building, New York
Hon. Warren Higley.....	68 West 40th Street, New York
Hon. David B. Hill.....	Albany, New York
August F. Jaccaci.....	7 West 43d Street, New York
Col. William Jay.....	48 Wall Street, New York
Morris K. Jesup.....	44 Pine Street, New York
Gen. Horatio C. King.....	375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn
Dr. George F. Kunz.....	Tiffany & Company, New York
John La Farge.....	51 West 10th Street, New York
Dr. Henry M. Leipziger.....	Park Avenue & 59th Street, New York
Hon. Seth Low.....	30 East 64th Street, New York
Frank D. Millet.....	6 East 23d Street, New York
William J. McKay.....	Newburgh, New York
Emerson McMillin.....	320 Riverside Avenue, New York
Hon. Levi P. Morton.....	38 Nassau Street, New York
Eben E. Olcott.....	Desbrosses Street Pier, New York
John E. Parsons.....	52 William Street, New York
Hon. Sereno E. Payne.....	Auburn, New York
Gen. Horace Porter.....	Union League Club, New York
Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley.....	Peekskill, New York
Louis C. Raegener.....	141 Broadway, New York
Hon. Herman Ridder.....	2 Tryon Row, New York
William Rockefeller.....	26 Broadway, New York
Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt.....	57 Fifth Avenue, New York
Col. Henry W. Sackett.....	Tribune Building, New York
President J. G. Schurman.....	Ithaca, New York
Hon. Frederick W. Seward.....	Montrose, New York
Charles Stewart Smith.....	25 West 47th Street, New York
Francis Lynde Stetson.....	15 Broad Street, New York
Hon. Oscar S. Straus.....	5 West 76th Street, New York
Cornelius Vanderbilt.....	15 Washington Square, New York
Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D.D.....	Princeton, New Jersey
William B. Van Rensselaer.....	Albany, New York
Dr. Samuel B. Ward.....	Albany, New York
Hon. Andrew D. White.....	Ithaca, New York
Gen. James Grant Wilson.....	621 Fifth Avenue, New York

Minutes of

The Executive Committee

January 24, 1906

The fourth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hudson Ter-Centenary Joint Committee, for executive business, was held in the Governors' Room of the City Hall, New York, Wednesday, January 24, at 4 P. M.

Present: Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Chairman; and Messrs. James M. Beck, Theodore Fitch, Frederick de Peyster Foster, Hon. William W. Goodrich, Edward Hagan Hall, Hon. Warren Higley, August F. Jaccaci, Col. Wm. Jay, Hon. Seth Low, Frank D. Millet, Emerson Mc-Millin, Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, Louis C. Raegener, Hon. Herman Ridder, Henry W. Sackett, Hon. Frederick W. Seward, Francis Lynde Stetson, Hon. Oscar S. Straus and Gen. James Grant Wilson. Also, Messrs. John G. Agar, Bayard L. Peck and Nelson Spencer, of the Committee on Legislation.

Regrets for non-attendance were received from the Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, Messrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Austen G. Fox, Morris K. Jesup, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Ogden Mills, Eben E. Olcott, Hon. Sereno E. Payne, Pres. J. G. Schurman, Isaac N. Seligman, A. G. Vanderbilt, Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Dr. Samuel B. Ward, John E. Parsons and Hon. Andrew D. White, and they were excused.

The minutes of the last meeting, having been printed and sent to all the members, were adopted without reading.

The report of the Treasurer, J. P. Morgan & Co., was read, showing the receipt of \$640 from contributions, and no expenditures.

The suggestion that an Auditing Committee be appointed to approve bills for payment was referred to the Joint Committee.

The Secretary presented the following bills for payment, subject to the approval of the Auditing Committee:

Polhemus Printing Co.: letter-files.....	\$1 00
“ Two scrap-books.....	1 70
“ Blank writing paper.....	2 00
“ 350 subscription blanks.....	3 00
“ 1,000 clasp envelopes.....	10 75
“ 350 circulars of Dec. 23rd, and electro	5 00
“ 500 copies minutes of Dec. 16th, and electro.....	17 35
“ 100 copies of 24-page booklet, list of names.....	24 00
“ 500 copies revised edition of same	14 00
“ 500 copies minutes of Dec. 29th.	20 50
Henry Romeike, Inc., 43 press clippings in December.....	1 29
Irving Press: 500 letter-heads, 1,000 envel- opes, and electro of letter- head	9 10
	<hr/>
	\$109 69

The Secretary stated that he had made additional disbursements to the amount of nearly one hundred dollars, and that the bill for stenographer's services at public hearings had not yet been presented.

Mr. Straus asked for information as to the source of means for meeting these obligations. He would be very glad to contribute, but had received no request.

The Secretary explained that, in accordance with the resolution of the Joint Committee, adopted Dec. 5th, a circular and subscription blank had been sent to all the members, asking them, if entirely convenient, to send \$10 each to the Treasurer (J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street), as a contribution toward the preliminary expenses. As these documents were enclosed with the printed minutes of the first meeting of the Executive Committee, it appeared that in several instances they had either gone astray or had been overlooked. The Secretary said he would send out another circular-letter to those who had not received or responded to the first.

There was some further discussion of ways and means

for preliminary expenses, two or three members expressing their willingness to guarantee their payment if necessary.

It was voted that the bills presented by the Secretary be referred to the Joint Committee, with the recommendation that they be paid.

The Secretary, as Chairman of the Committee composed of Messrs. Sackett, Higley and Fitch, appointed to arrange for the compensation of the Assistant Secretary, reported, recommending that the Assistant Secretary be paid in monthly installments at the rate of \$2,500 a year, beginning from the time of his election, Dec. 5, 1905, and so to continue until the Executive Committee deemed it advisable to increase the amount. He explained that the sub-Committee had conferred with the Assistant Secretary, who had consented to this amount until the increased demands upon him or his office made it equitable that the sum should be increased. At present this compensation included the use of the Assistant Secretary's office and the assistance of his office stenographer for correspondence.

Upon motion of Mr. Stetson, modified at the suggestion of Mr. Sackett, it was voted to recommend to the Joint Committee that the compensation of the Assistant Secretary be fixed at \$2,500 per annum until further action, as contemplated in the report of the Committee.

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. Thomas A. Fulton, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, expressing the opinion that the fault with all recent expositions in this country had been the effort of each to surpass its predecessor in size. He thought the most useful exhibitions were the series held at South Kensington, beginning with the "Fisheries," each succeeding one taking a different subject. The naval exhibition at Chelsea years later was equally successful. He therefore suggested the merging of the Fulton Centennial Committee and the Hudson Ter-Centenary Joint Committee, and that a joint exposition be held in Bronx, Queens or Richmond Borough, beginning with an exhibition covering "Ships and Navigation."

The Chairman stated, apropos of the suggestion for the merging of the two Committees, that having received an informal intimation that such a union would be agreeable to the Fulton Committee, he and the Secretary had written to Mayor McClellan the following letter :

January 24, 1906

January 24, 1906.

THE HON. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Mayor of the City of New York,
City Hall, New York.

DEAR SIR :

We have learned from the Secretary of the Committee appointed by you to arrange for the celebration in 1907 of the Centennial Anniversary of the first steam navigation of the Hudson River by Robert Fulton that such Committee is to make its report to you on Thursday morning of this week, respecting the form of such celebration.

In discussing the matter with other members of the Hudson Ter-Centenary Joint Committee, appointed by you and the Governor of the State of New York, it has occurred to us to suggest to you the propriety of merging these two committees for the purpose of celebrating both events in 1909

Our reason for this are briefly these :

These two events in the history of the Hudson River are so intimately related that their commemoration can with great propriety be combined in one celebration. Not only are the two events mutually related by their connection with the Hudson River, but an interesting coincidence of dates adds to the propriety of celebrating in 1909 the centennial of the beginning of steam navigation, for it was in 1809 that the Legislature of the State granted to Fulton the exclusive privilege of navigating the river—out of which action grew the famous case of Gibbons and Ogden, establishing the right of free navigation.

We believe that the union of these two observances will strengthen each. It will not only allow the municipality and the various civic interests concerned to focus their energies on one great observance, but it will more effectually concentrate upon itself the public attention of the world.

If the suggestion which we have made meets with your approval, and it should prove acceptable to the members of the Committee appointed by you for the Fulton Celebration, we believe that it would be a conclusion which would not only be cordially received by all the members of the Hudson Ter-Centenary Committee, but would also serve in every way the best public interests.

Yours truly,

STEWART L. WOODFORD,
President.

HENRY W. SACKETT,
Secretary.

Mr. Straus said that the suggestion for the appointment of the Fulton Committee originated in the New York Board of Trade and Transportation ; that he had been ap-

pointed on both the Fulton and Hudson Committees; that he thought that having two such movements in the air would keep both in the air; and that he had declined the appointment on the Fulton Committee and recommended the consolidation of both.

Mr. Low thought the merging of the two committees a very wise step, and moved that the action of the President and Secretary in writing the foregoing letter be approved. Seconded by Mr. Straus and carried.

Mr. Fitch moved that the Committee on Legislation be requested to draft a Charter of Incorporation of the Hudson Ter-Centenary Joint Committee and report it to the next executive session of the Executive Committee.

The Chairman asked members of the Committee to express their views as to the scope of the proposed legislation.

The Secretary suggested that in making up the list of incorporators the Committee take into consideration a list of 22 names approved by Gov. Higgins in addition to those already appointed by him on the Joint Committee. The names included that of an ex Governor now residing in New Jersey, ex-President Cleveland.

Mr. Stetson thought the bill of incorporation should cover these points:

The first section could present all of the names, with the names of the Governors and ex-Governors. Mr. Cleveland, he observed, was not the only living ex-Governor. There was an ex-Governor of New York in the White House who might be included.

The second section should be devoted to the conferring of the necessary powers.

The third section should provide for an ample appropriation by the State and City to enable the Committee to make provision for the Celebration on a wide and ample scale.

He recommended that the draft of the bill be sent in proof form to all members of the Joint Committee before the meeting at which they are called upon to adopt it.

He said that the approaching anniversary presented a great opportunity. Before the consolidation of Greater New York, the Old City had been held up as a city without civic pride. Now was a good time to show that we had it.

January 24, 1906

He was one of the Commission appointed to represent New York at the Chicago Exposition on Manhattan Day and he appreciated the value of feeling and expressing pride in one's city. He referred to the Field Columbian Exposition as a permanent outgrowth of that Fair, the product of the interest of one of Chicago's most distinguished citizens, who had just died and left it \$8,000,000. The Hudson tercentenary presented an opportunity for a great advance in the City's history which should be improved. He agreed that previous expositions had erred on the side of size. He wanted the best thing in this celebration, not the biggest.

So far as immediate expenses were concerned he was willing to guarantee their ultimate payment.

Mr. Low expressed himself as in hearty sympathy with what Mr. Stetson had said. He would be glad to join in guaranteeing the preliminary expenses. If any member of the Committee could not give pro rata, others could give more.

Turning to the commemoration itself, Mr. Low said that he regarded this as a splendid opportunity for an interesting celebration. It was a favorite thought with him that New York City had the function of interpreting America to Europe and Europe to America. This was because she had her hands on both. Some Americans living away from the seaboard spoke of us as being European. That was partly because of our large foreign population and partly because we were so close to Europe.

New York, he said, was an epitome of the United States, because of her close touch with the rest of the country largely through the Hudson River and Erie Canal. Speaking of the influence of these channels on the development of the City, he referred to the time prior to the opening of the Canal when New York was a second or third rate city and alluded to the three Brown brothers, who came to the United States, one of them going to Baltimore as the most important City, another to Philadelphia, and the third to New York as the least important. When the Erie Canal was opened, years before the railroads, and gave the City easy access by river, canal and lake to the west, it gave New York a pre-eminence which she had never lost. When the railroads came, the same geographical situation continued her pre-eminence, because, among other advantages,

New Yorkers did not have to climb the Alleghany mountains to communicate with the west. As a result of the streams of life flowing to and through the City from the other parts of the United States, New York was an epitome of the growth of the nation.

If the enterprise which we had in hand were carried forward in a large way, he was sure that everybody would take pride in it. In the bill of incorporation we should ask for ample powers and an appropriation as large as might be thought wise. The latter should be sufficient to enable the Committee to lay out its plans on a large scale; and perhaps the City and State would give more liberally later. He favored laying out the plans of the celebration on lines broad enough to deal adequately with the opportunity.

Col. Jay expressed his strong pride in and affection for the City of New York. His mind had not yet hit upon any definite scheme for the celebration, but he was inclined toward something permanent in the way of a monument, gate, statue, building or public square. He thought that we were far behind European cities in laying out our town. The plan of New York City's streets was as poor as could be imagined. The streets had evidently been ruled out on paper at right angles, without any regard to the topography of the Island. If we could get up something, not so big as the Place de la Concorde in Paris or Trafalgar Square in London, but an attempt at some architectural fulfillment, he thought it might be worth while.

As to money for temporary expenses, he recalled his experience on the Commission appointed by Gov. Cornell at the time of the Yorktown centennial in 1881. When the French visitors became the guests of the New York Commission, the members of the latter found themselves facing some large expenses with no appropriation. They assessed themselves, however, to meet the situation, with the expectation that they would be reimbursed, and their confidence in that respect was not disappointed. He felt sure that whatever the members of this Committee assessed upon themselves would be refunded.

Mr. Seward thought that Mr. Low had hit upon the most important point of all when he spoke of seeing that the powers sought to be granted by the Legislature should

be ample. The Committee had no power now. It was simply an advisory board. It could receive suggestions and make them, but could not carry them out or extend its power. He would insist that the powers granted be large, and the discretion left in the Corporation be ample, because we did not now know what our plans would be, and we should not be so tied down as to prevent our carrying out a large plan.

Mr. Low said that while it was natural for us to emphasize the interest of the City we should not forget that this event concerns the State as well, and shape our plans accordingly.

Judge Goodrich suggested that the Corporation be given the power of condemning property. If this body were organized into a corporation, it would certainly be a corporation for public purposes, and possibly it would follow that it would have the right to apply to the proper authorities to take property by eminent domain. He did not know just exactly how the fullest measure of public interest was to be aroused in this celebration. If we had the courage to ask for an appropriation that would startle the State of New York, one which would rise into the millions, it might wake up the people and the press and stimulate an interest commensurate with the importance of the event.

Mr. Seward thought Judge Goodrich's suggestion capital. We must ask for a good deal more than we expect to get. The Charter should also be drawn with a view to getting all the power that will ever be needed.

Mr. Low regarded it as of doubtful policy to go before the Legislature without a plan and ask for much money. We could very properly ask for a large appropriation to carry out a plan when we knew what it was, but he counseled the Committee not to ask for a large sum for a temporary corporation.

Mr. Stetson agreed with Mr. Low and reiterated his own suggestion that until a plan was formulated, the Committee limit its Charter to three sections, naming the incorporators and corporation, a statement of the corporation's powers and an appropriation sufficient to enable it to mature its plans. As to exercising the power of eminent domain, he was inclined to think the Committee should limit itself to an appeal to the City authorities. He hoped we could

arouse the City to make large provision for the celebration. He recalled the fact that when efforts were being made to have the Columbian Exposition held in New York the Legislature had been induced to pass laws for the extension of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History. He thought these laws had never been repealed and that the municipal authorities could be stirred up to avail themselves of them. It was, rather, the other side—the state side—for which we should make provision in the charter; for while the corporation of the City could make provision for the City, there was no organization to operate all up and down the Hudson.

The Secretary suggested that if an exposition were held it might be found necessary to condemn property outside of the city, and asked if it might not be a useful power of the corporation to exercise the right of eminent domain beyond the city limits.

After some further discussion Mr. Fitch's motion, that the Committee on Legislation be requested to draft a Charter and submit it to the Executive Committee, was carried.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

HENRY W. SACKETT,

Secretary.

EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL,

Assistant Secretary.

Minutes of The Executive Committee

January 26, 1906.

The fifth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hudson Ter-Centenary Joint Committee was held in public in the Governors' Room in the City Hall of New York, Friday, January 26, 1906, at 2.30 p. m. This was the third and last public hearing for the purpose of receiving suggestions as to the form of the proposed celebration in 1909.

Present: Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Chairman, presiding; and Messrs. William J. Curtis, Theodore Fitch, Edward Hagaman Hall, Hon. Warren Higley, William J. McKay, Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, Henry W. Sackett and the Hon. Frederick W. Seward.

Regrets for non-attendance were received from the Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, Messrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Austen G. Fox, Morris K. Jesup, Dr. George F. Kunz, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Ogden Mills, Eben E. Olcott, John E. Parsons, Hon. Sereno E. Payne, President J. G. Schurman, Isaac N. Seligman, A. G. Vanderbilt, Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D.D., Dr. Samuel B. Ward and Hon. Andrew D. White, and they were excused.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The Chairman announced that the Committee was ready to listen to further suggestions concerning the plan of the proposed celebration in 1909.

The Hon. John H. Coyne, Mayor of Yonkers, heading a committee representing that city, introduced Mr. Charles Philip Easton, President of the Board of Education of Yonkers, as their spokesman.

Mr. Easton had nothing definite to suggest as to the form of the celebration, but said that if the Ter-Centenary Committee desired five or six hundred acres of space, or even more, that area was available in the City of Yonkers.

Mr. Abraham Hasbrouck, of Kingston, N. Y., presented a letter from the Hon. A. W. Thompson, Mayor of Kingston, asking him to represent that city at the hearing. He said he came unprepared to make any suggestion, but asked that Kingston be given some representation on the Hudson Ter-Centenary Joint Committee, as the people of that city were interested and would like to co-operate.

The Chairman explained that the Committee had been appointed by the Governor of the State and the Mayor of New York, and if such an important city as Kingston had been overlooked the Committee regretted it.

Mrs. A. L. Freed, of No. 30 East 42d Street, whose husband appeared at the hearing December 29, 1905, said that he expected to attend the present hearing to speak on the subject of an exposition, but had been prevented. She therefore came in his place. She said that Chicago, Paris and St. Louis had been benefited by their expositions and that Brussels and Antwerp had been built up alone by expositions. She thought that New York was a dull place in summer and that an exposition in or near the city would benefit the tradespeople of the town.

Mr. Pierre H. Marshall, terminal agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Pier 22, North River, New York, spoke in favor of Staten Island as a site for the proposed exposition. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, whose road came into Staten Island, was one of the only two roads whose rails came into the City of New York. He said that Staten Island was accessible by rail and water and had connection with all the trunk lines. He assumed that there was no question as to the advisability of a world's fair. He disclaimed any authority to speak for Staten Island, but came as a friend of Mr. Freed to speak for the transportation interests.

Mr. Easton, speaking again of the availability of Yonkers for an exposition, predicted that that city would eventually come within the boundaries of New York. Yonkers had twenty-one square miles of area ; was situated on the Hudson ; was within fifteen miles of the Grand Central Station of New York ; was accessible by the Hudson division of the New York Central, the Putnam division, the New York & Harlem, and by trolley from New York ; and by March 1st it would be accessible by the Interborough Rapid Transit. It was also easily accessible from the east, and New Jersey people could reach it by river on the west. These were features which commended Yonkers to the consideration of the Committee.

The Hon. Theodore H. Silkman, of 459 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, Surrogate of Westchester County, said that he thought a permanent exposition was the most perfect

way in which to honor the memory of Henry Hudson. World's fairs in the past had been transient affairs, leaving possibly one building or monument to indicate where they had been held ; but if we could make a new departure and establish an exposition to last into the future as far as the discovery of the Hudson was past, we would do something that would honor ourselves, our country and the locality which we represent. He concluded his remarks by moving that it was the sense of the meeting that "the form of this tribute be in the nature of a permanent exposition located somewhere upon the Hudson River."

Dr. E. Parmly Brown seconded the motion.

Mr. Henry E. Gregory, of No. 59 Wall Street, New York, understood that this was not a meeting for the adoption of resolutions, but simply a hearing given by the Executive Committee to individuals who desired to express their views. It was not a meeting for the transaction of business. He desired to record his protest against the assumption that public opinion was generally in favor of an exposition. He believed that New York did not want any permanent exposition to honor Henry Hudson. It looked to him as if those who wanted an exposition most were interested in railroads or money-making schemes. He hoped the Committee would decide against such a form of celebration. He was not sure just what form the commemoration ought to take; but he was convinced that that was the form which it ought not to take. Chicago might have needed an exposition in 1892 or 1893, and St. Louis may have been benefited by the exposition of 1904, but New York was not in the same class and did not require any world's fair.

Mr. Easton disclaimed, for the Yonkers Committee, any interest in the real estate business. Mr. Skinner, a member of the committee, was an officer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, but that road did not touch Yonkers or New York.

Mr. George A. Bagley, of Peekskill, reinforced the arguments which he had presented at the previous two hearings in favor of a permanent exposition at Verplanck's Point.

The Hon. Alonzo Wheeler, of Haverstraw, N. Y., appeared in behalf of the Hon. Wilson P. Foss, President of the Village of Haverstraw, to say that if the latter were present he would speak strongly in favor of an exposition.

The Hon. Isaac H. Smith, President of the Village of Peekskill, spoke in favor of a permanent exposition. He thought that in the near future there would be a permanent exposition in the nation somewhere, and he thought that the anniversary now approaching offered a good occasion for establishing it here in New York State. He heartily endorsed Judge Silkman's sentiments upon that point.

Mr. Bernard S. Deutsch, of No. 61 Park Row, New York, representing the City History Club of New York, wanted to go on record as opposed to any permanent exposition very close to New York City. He said that the city had not yet solved its own transportation problems; that the manner in which the people of New York were handled by the transit lines was intolerable, and that we were not in a position to invite great crowds from all over the world to visit the city when we could not take care of our own people properly. He was in favor of an exposition, but it should be located so far away from the City of New York that the city would, in a measure, be free from additional worry and care in regard to its transportation facilities.

Mr. J. C. Pumpelly, of No. 2881 Broadway, New York, reiterated the views expressed by him at the hearing, December 29, 1905, and hoped that the whole celebration would "take the strongest form possible along the line of the highest ideals of scenic improvement in art in a commemorative way." He thought we had an overabundance of commercialism and did not think any one would be in favor of a commercial enterprise where a great many goods would be displayed and then sold at the very best profit.

Dr. E. Parmly Brown, of No. 509 Fifth Avenue, New York, who had spoken at the two previous hearings in favor of a permanent exposition at Verplanck's Point, spoke in the interest of the "eighty-five million people of this country and the fourteen hundred million people on this planet." and declared that the gentleman who said that he did not want a permanent exposition spoke only for himself. The men who drew their incomes and could go to their clubs, and could go to Europe, and could sail about on their yachts, might do without a permanent exposition, he said; but the millions of people who had only half a dollar needed the exposition.

Mr. Richard G. Holaman, of the Eden Musee, New York, who had advocated a universal exposition at the hearing December 29, 1905, thought that the transportation facilities would be adequate to handle an exposition crowd three years hence.

The Secretary reported that the President had received a letter signed by Mr. L. A. R. Robinson, and dated No. 214 West 44th Street, stating that on January 21st, by the kindness of Dr. Brown, he had gone over parts of the ground at Verplanck's Point, where he understood the permanent exposition was to be held, and he regarded the place as the most suitable for the purpose. The arguments advanced in favor of the exposition were in line with those already given before the Executive Committee.

The Chairman, referring to Judge Silkman's motion, said that as objection had been raised by a member of the Committee, he thought it would not be in order for him as Chairman of the Executive Committee to put the question to the assembly. If, however, the Judge wanted a vote of the friends present, the Chairman would yield long enough for him to put the motion.

Judge Silkman withdrew his motion, stating that he offered it more for the purpose of evoking discussion than to find out how the gentlemen felt on the subject.

The Secretary reported that the President had received a letter from Mr. Charles Elting Rickerson, of No. 276 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, a real estate dealer, offering an exposition site of 500 acres on Jamaica Bay, with two and a half miles of water front, for the sum of \$500,000.

The Secretary also reported the receipt of a letter from Mr. J. Du Pratt White, Secretary of the Commissioners of the Palisades Inter-State Park, stating that the Commission would probably communicate their suggestions in a short time.

No one else desiring to be heard, the Chairman thanked those who had appeared before the Committee and declared the public hearings closed.

The Committee then adjourned.

HENRY W. SACKETT,

Secretary.

EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL,

Assistant Secretary.

Proposed Charter, Drafted by
The Committee on Legislation,
February 7, 1906.

A meeting of the Committee on Legislation was held at the office of the Chairman, the Hon. William W. Goodrich, No 49 Wall street, at 4 p. m., Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1906.

Present : Judge Goodrich, presiding; and Messrs. John G. Agar, Bayard L. Peck and Nelson S. Spencer. An unavoidable engagement detained Mr. Cravath.

The President and Secretaries of the Joint Committee were present by request.

The preliminary draft of a Charter, which had been considered at a previous meeting, was amended to the form following.

It was voted that the proposed Charter be reported to the Executive Committee at a meeting to be held in the Governors' Room of the City Hall on Wednesday, February 14, at 2 p. m. in order that the Executive Committee, if it saw fit, might report it to the Joint Committee at a meeting to be held at the same place and on the same day at 4 p. m.

It was also voted that the draft be printed as soon as possible and sent to all the members, with the intimation that the Committee would be glad to receive from them any suggestions which they might desire to offer. Communications on the subject may be sent to the Secretary.

PROPOSED CHARTER.

AN ACT to Incorporate the HUDSON TER-CENTENARY COMMISSION.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Theodore Roosevelt, Grover Cleveland, Levi P. Morton, David B. Hill, Frank S. Black, Benjamim B. Odell, Jr., Stewart L. Woodford, Robert B. Roosevelt, Andrew Carnegie, Frederick D. Grant, Morris K. Jesup, William Rockefeller, William B. Van Rensselaer, Andrew D. White, J. Pierpont Mor-

gan, Henry W. Sackett, Edward Hagaman Hall, Herbert Adams, R. B. Aldcroft, Jr., John G. Agar, B. Altman, Louis Annin Ames, John E. Andrus, James K. Apgar, John D. Archbold, John Jacob Astor, Theodore M. Banta, Franklin Bartlett, James C. Bayles, James M. Beck, August Belmont, William Berri, Cornelius N. Bliss, E. W. Bloomingdale, Reginald Pelham Bolton, Thomas W. Bradley, George V. Brower, E. Parmly Brown, Henry K. Bush-Brown, Wm. L. Bull, E. H. Butler, Nicholas Murray Butler, J. Rider Cady, J. H. Callanan, Henry W. Cannon, Joseph H. Choate, Caspar Purdon Clarke, George C. Clausen, A. T. Clearwater, Thomas Clyde, E. C. Converse, Walter Cook, John H. Coyne, E. D. Cummings, William J. Curtis, Paul D. Cravath, Charles de Kay, James de la Montanye, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward DeWitt, William Draper, Charles A. DuBois, John C. Eames, George Ehret, Smith Ely, Arthur English, John M. Farley, J. Sloat Fassett, Barr Ferree, Stuyvesant Fish, Theodore Fitch, Winchester Fitch, J. J. Fitzgerald, Frederick de Peyster Foster, Thomas Powell Fowler, Austen G. Fox, Charles S. Francis, Henry C. Frick, Frank S. Gardner, Garret J. Garretson, Theodore P. Gilman, Robert Walton Goelet, William W. Goodrich, George J. Gould, George F. Gregory, Henry E. Gregory, W. L. Guillauden, Abner S. Haight, Benjamin F. Hamilton, William S. Hawk, James A. Hearn, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Warren Higley, Michael H. Hirschberg, Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, Richard G. Hollaman, Willis Holly, Colgate Hoyt, LeRoy Hubbard, Thomas H. Hubbard, T. D. Huntting, August F. Jaccaci, William Jay, Hugh Kelly, James H. Kennedy, John H. Ketcham, Horatio C. King, Albert E. Kleinert, George F. Kunz, John LaFarge, Charles R. Lamb, Frederick S. Lamb, Homer Lee, Charles W. Lefler, Julius Lehrenkrauss, Henry M. Leipziger, Clarence Lexow, Gustav Lindenthal, Walter Seth Logan, Charles H. Loring, Seth Low, William A. Marble, George E. Matthews, William McCarroll, Donald McDonald, William J. Mc-

Kay, St. Clair McKelway, Emerson McMillin, George W. Melville, Herman A. Metz, John G. Milburn, Frank D. Millet, A. L. Mills, Ogden Mills, C. H. Niehaus, Ludwig Nissen, Jacob W. Miller, W. R. O'Donovan, Eben E. Olcott, William Church Osborn, Percy B. O'Sullivan, Orrel A. Parker, John E. Parsons, Samuel Parsons, Jr., Samuel H. Parsons, Sereno E. Payne, George Foster Peabody, R. E. Peary, Bayard L. Peck, Gordon H. Peck, Howland Pell, George W. Perkins, N. Taylor Phillips, Thomas C. Platt, George A. Plimpton, Eugene H. Porter, Horace Porter, Henry C. Potter, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Louis C. Raegenier, Herman Ridder, Charles F. Roe, Carl J. Roehr, Louis T. Romaine, Thomas F. Ryan, George Henry Sargent, Herbert L. Satterlee, Charles A. Schermerhorn, Jacob Gould Schurman, Gustav H. Schwab, Isaac N. Seligman, Louis Seligsberg, Joseph H. Senner, Frederick W. Seward, George F. Seward, William F. Sheehan, J. Edward Simmons, John W. Simpson, E. V. Skinner, Charles Stewart Smith, Nelson S. Spencer, John H. Starin, Isaac Stern, Louis Stern, Francis Lynde Stetson, Louis Stewart, James Stillman, Oscar S. Straus, Theodore Sutro, Henry C. Swords, Henry R. Towne, Spencer Trask, C. Y. Turner, Albert Ulmann, Aaron Vanderbilt, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry Van Dyke, Warner Van Norden, Miss A. T. Van Santvoord, J. Leonard Varick, E. B. Vreeland, Charles G. F. Wahle, Samuel B. Ward, W. L. Ward, William C. Warren, Edward Wells, Jr., George Westinghouse, Charles W. Wetmore, Edmund Wetmore, J. Du Pratt White, Fred. C. Whitney, William R. Willcox, James Grant Wilson, Chas. B. Wolfram, Timothy L. Woodruff, W. E. Woolley and James A. Wright, who were appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York, or by the Mayor of the City of New York, as members of the Hudson Ter-Centenary Joint Committee and of the Fulton Centennial Committee, and all such persons as are or may hereafter be associated with them, by the appointment of the Governor or of the said Mayor, shall

be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the Hudson Ter-Centenary Commission, which corporation shall be a public corporation, with all the powers specified in the eleventh Section of the General Corporation Law, except as otherwise provided by this Act. It shall have no capital stock.

SECTION 2. The object of said corporation shall be the public celebration or commemoration of the Ter-Centenary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Hendrik Hudson in the year 1609, and of the first use of steam in the navigation of said river by Robert Fulton in the year 1807, in such manner and form, either permanent or temporary, as may be found appropriate by said Commission.

SECTION 3. The said Commission shall have power to acquire, hold and possess for the purposes of its incorporation real or personal estate within the State of New York in fee or for a term of years, or any easement therein, by gift, devise, bequest, grant, lease or purchase; and in case such Commission should be unable to agree with the owners thereof for the purchase or lease of any real estate required for the purposes of its incorporation, it shall have the right to acquire the same, by condemnation, in the manner provided by the Condemnation Law, being Chapter 23 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SECTION 4. The affairs and business of said Commission shall be conducted by a Board of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred trustees, a quorum of whom for the transaction of business shall be fixed by the By-Laws.

The trustees for the first year shall be Theodore Roosevelt, Grover Cleveland, Levi P. Morton, David B. Hill, Frank S. Black, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Stewart L. Woodford, Robert B. Roosevelt, Andrew Carnegie, Frederick D. Grant, Morris K. Jesup, William Rockefeller, William B. Van Rensselaer, Andrew D.

White, J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry W. Sackett, Edward Hagaman Hall, James M. Beck, J. Rider Cady, Henry W. Cannon, Joseph H. Choate, William J. Curtis, J. Sloat Fassett, Theodore Fitch, Frederick de Peyster Foster, Thomas Powell Fowler, Charles S. Francis, William W. Goodrich, Warren Higley, Thomas H. Hubbard, August F. Jaccaci, William Jay, James H. Kennedy, Horatio C. King, George Frederick Kunz, John LaFarge, Henry M. Leipziger, Seth Low, William McCarroll, William J. McKay, Emerson McMillin, John G. Milburn, Frank D. Millet, Eben E. Olcott, John E. Parsons, Sereno E. Payne, Horace Porter, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Louis C. Raegener, Herman Ridder, Jacob Gould Schurman, Frederick W. Seward, J. Edward Simmons, Charles Stewart Smith, Francis Lynde Stetson, Oscar S. Straus, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry Van Dyke, Samuel B. Ward, Andrew D. White and James Grant Wilson.

Such trustees shall make the By-Laws of the Commission, providing among other things for the election of their successors within thirteen months from the passage of this act, and for the election of officers, as therein specified, to hold office until the succeeding annual election of trustees, and until their successors are elected, and for the filling of vacancies in any office. They shall continue to hold office until the succeeding election of trustees to the number and in the manner provided by the said By-Laws.

SECTION 5. None of the trustees or members of said Commission, except one or more assistants to the Secretary, shall receive any compensation for services, nor shall any of them be pecuniarily interested directly or indirectly in any contract relating to the affairs of said Commission; nor shall said Commission make any dividend or division of its property among its members, managers or officers.

SECTION 6. Said Commission shall annually make to the Legislature a statement of its affairs, and from

time to time report to the Legislature such recommendations as are pertinent to the objects for which it is created, and may act jointly or otherwise with any persons appointed by any other State for purposes similar to those intended to be accomplished by this Act.

SECTION 7. Whenever the Commission shall report to the Legislature that the purposes for which the Commission is created have been attained and all its debts and obligations have been paid, its remaining real and personal property shall be disposed of as the Legislature may direct.

SECTION 8. The Commission shall have power to receive subscriptions from parties who may desire to contribute to the object of the said Commission.

SECTION 9. The Treasurer of the State of New York, within one month after the passage of this act, shall pay to the said Commission the sum of _____ dollars out of any funds of the State not otherwise appropriated, such sum to be used for the purposes of said Commission.

SECTION 10. The City of New York may provide and pay to the said Commission such sums of money as it shall deem expedient for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Commission.

SECTION 11. The property of the Commission shall be devoted to public use, and shall be exempt from any assessment or tax for State, county, town or local purposes until the year 1916. Such corporation shall also be exempt during such term from taxation under Section 182 of the Tax Law.

SECTION 12. The Commission may appoint and employ, at its own expense, policemen, with all the powers of such officers in cities, towns and villages, for the preservation of order and of public peace upon

the land or property belonging to or used by said Commission for the purpose of its incorporation. Each of such policemen shall be appointed from the first three names appearing at the time of appointment on a list or lists of persons determined to be eligible for the position by competitive examinations to be held by the State Civil Service Commission, which Commission is hereby empowered to conduct the same and to certify said lists in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Law and its rules, so far as applicable, provided that, if the name of any person on said list be passed in appointment three times, it shall be dropped from the list. All such appointments and removals of persons so appointed shall be certified by the proper officer of the Hudson Ter-Centenary Commission to the State Civil Service Commission within ten days after they shall be made respectively. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed as in any manner limiting or abridging the power of the local authorities to appoint, at their expense, officers of the peace to act upon the land or property of the Corporation.

SECTION 13. The duration of the Corporation shall be ten years.

SECTION 14. This Act shall take effect immediately.



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